U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

January 2008

(revised) **FACT SHEET**

Authorization to Discharge under the
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
for the
Managaha Island Wastewater Treatment Plant

NPDES Permit No. MP0020371

Applicant and Mailing Address:	Tasi Tours and Transportation, Inc. P.O. Box 501023 Saipan, MP 96950
Applicant Contact(s):	Takashi Murakami, General Manager (670) 235-9373
	Stanley Good, Project Technical Staff (670) 256-6831
Permitted Facility Address:	Managaha Island Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands, MP 96950
Facility Owner Contact:	John Del Rosario, Secretary CNMI Dept. of Public Lands (670) 234-3751

I. SUMMARY

On May 2, 2006, Tasi Tours and Transportation, Inc. (Tasi Tours) submitted an application for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the proposed plant renovations and upgrade of an existing Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) servicing Managaha Island, Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9 (USEPA) is proposing issuance of the NPDES permit to Tasi Tours (permittee) for the secondary treated effluent discharge of the upgraded Managaha Island WWTP discharge to a nearby leach field, located approximately 150 feet inward of the north ~~eastern~~ shoreline of Managaha Island by the Tanapag Harbor. The leaching field distribution box discharges into the groundwater in an aquifer matrix comprised of beach sand with a direct, hydrological connection to the nearby lagoon waters by Tanapag Harbor of the Philippine Sea, to Class AA marine receiving waters surrounding Saipan, a water of the U.S.

The Managaha Island WWTP discharges within the territorial waters of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). However, because the CNMI Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ) does not have primary regulatory responsibility for administering the NPDES permitting program, USEPA Region 9 has primary regulatory responsibility for the discharge. USEPA Region 9 is proposing to issue the NPDES permit incorporating both federal secondary treatment standards and CNMI water quality requirements. Historically, the WWTP has failed to meet CNMI effluent quality requirements, and that due to the hydrologic connection to the lagoon, USEPA Region 9 has determined that a NPDES permit is required, and that the permittee would be required a new treatment system designed to meet the discharge requirements.

The Managaha islet, a tourist day-use island, is owned by the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and managed by the CNMI Department of Public Lands. The island has a concession awarded to the permittee to service a variety of water sports including. scuba diving, snorkeling, parasailing, banana boating and fishing, as well as beaches, picnic spots, a food area, public restrooms and gift shops.

The wastewater treatment facility will serve a daily tourist population from 100 to 1,000, receiving only domestic sewage with a design flow of 0.005 million gallons per day (MGD). The secondary sewage treatment plant renovations and upgrade were completed in the spring of 2007, and Tasi Tours had assumed full responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the plant.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS

The administrative processing of a NPDES application consists of the following actions:

A. Submission of a timely and complete application by the permittee;

B. Review of the application and analysis of discharge data to determine compliance with the Clean Water Act and supporting regulations, and preparation of a draft NPDES permit by USEPA Region 9 staff based on this review;

C. Public notice of a draft NPDES permit by USEPA Region 9;

D. Public hearings (if needed) to address public interest;

E. CNMI DEQ concurrence in the issuance of a NPDES permit (through CWA Section 401 water quality certification), or denial by the CNMI DEQ;

F. Processing of appeals, in accordance with 40 CFR 124, Subpart E, if an appeal is timely and appropriately filed.

III. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

A. Previous Wastewater Treatment Plant Prior to Upgrade:

Based on supplemental information provided by the applicant on October 28, 2006, the Managaha Island WWTP had been in existence for about 15 years. The exact date of the original construction is not available; however, during 1990-1991, the CNMI government upgraded the treatment system to its present configuration. The location for the WWTP had remained consistent within areas leased for commercial purposes. Prior to 1990-1991, treatment primarily consisted of an interceptor

septic tank near the public toilets with the effluent being directed to a large 10,000-gallon septic tank. From this larger tank, the effluent was disposed directly into the leach field.

The 1990-1991 plant renovations included the additions of an aeration tank and a sedimentation tank. The treated effluent after the sedimentation tank was then disposed at the existing leach field located next to the large septic tank. The previous connection between the large septic tank and the leach field was sealed. There were no records available that showed the layout of the original leaching field, or if there was more than one field. Recollections from the Managaha staff indicated the leach field was fairly large, possibly 100 feet by 100 feet and adjacent to the large 10,000-gallon septic tank.

In 2002, a rock filter was added next to the sedimentation tank in an attempt to catch the suspended solids that were escaping the sedimentation tank. The attempt was met with limited success.

In 2005, a new septic tank was added at the public toilet area, as well as additional plumbing, in anticipation of the construction the new wastewater treatment plant. The intent was to separate the wastewater into black water flow and grey water flow. All the lavatory and floor drain water would flow into the grey water tank while the toilet and urinal wastewater would flow into the new septic tank. This work had resulted in two positive benefits. First, the captured sand in the grey water tank was free of fecal matter and could be returned to Managaha after washing. The second benefit was that the new septic tank would be more effective in capturing solids so less solids would remain in the existing large septic tank. Moreover, it was more cost effective to clean and dispose the solids from the smaller septic tank than from the larger existing 10,000-gallon septic tank. The new septic tank was equipped with a Biofilter® that has one-millimeter slots to retain solids in the septic tank.

During the latest renovations, the existing aeration tank, the sedimentation tank and the rock filter were removed or demolished to about two feet below the existing grade and backfilled with the native soil of Managaha. The surface was smoothed and landscaping added to help the new facility blend into the local vegetation. All other existing facilities, such as the septic tanks and leaching field, would be retained.

B. Operational Compliance History:

The CNMI DEQ had issued an OWTS (Other Wastewater Treatment System) permit that requires the treated effluent to meet the following discharge limits:

Effluent Characteristic	Units	Discharge Limitation
Flow	GPD	+/- 1,500
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	mg/l	20
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/l	20
Settleable Solids	mg/l	2
Fecal Coliform	CFU/100 ml	23
Nitrates	mg/l	1
pH	units	6.5 – 8.6

The sampling point was adjacent to the rock filter. The sampling point was a hole cut in the effluent pipe with a PVC flap covering. Sampling was accomplished by a grab sample taken using a plastic bottle and filling the laboratory sample bottles.

1. According to the applicant, the discharge flow rate had been consistent over the past six years. The numbers of tourists visiting Managaha had steadily declined during the receding local economy. While the flow was not metered through the treatment plant, the on-site water usage was being monitored and the average daily wastewater flow had remained near 1,500 gallons per day. There were occasional peak loads of tourists but the overall trend had been downward.

2. The effluent BOD_5 level had been an area of concern for the applicant as well as the DEQ. The monthly samples consistently ranged from a low of 200 mg/l to as high as 400 mg/l. During 2002-2006, the BOD_5 levels had been steady within this range. One possible explanation might be that the influent wastewater was nearly pure seawater mixed with the sewage. Microorganisms that would reduce BOD_5 did not grow well in the highly saline wastewater. Since the total suspended solids and settleable solids were low as discussed in Paragraphs 3 and 4 below, it was surmised that the BOD_5 was all soluble BOD.

3. The total suspended solids were mostly near the effluent limits. They occasionally went as high as 35 mg/l, but were generally at or below 20 mg/l.

4. Settleable solids had consistently been less than 1 mg/l. The most possible reason might be due to the different filters located in the septic tanks, and the rock filter. The effluent entering the aeration tank was relatively clear and free of any noticeable solids.

5. Fecal coliform had consistently been very high, ranging from a low of several hundred to as high as TNTC. A possible reason might be that the sampling point was too close to the area of effluent chlorination. There was basically no contact time with the chlorine as the samples were taken. If samples were taken at the leaching field located about 75 feet from the rock filter, then after some contact time, the fecal coliform results may have been different.

6. pH as expected had always remained within the limits of the permit. The salt water acted as a buffer and there were no extraneous chemicals to influence either a lower or higher pH. A normal pH was about 7.10.

7. Odor had been a problem in the early morning when the aeration tank was first turned on. Each night, the entire Managaha Island is shut down and the generators are turned off. When the Tasi Tours staff arrived each morning at about 8:00AM, the generators were turned on and the treatment plant reactivated. During this period, and lasting about one hour, odor was noticeable in the vicinity of the aeration tank. The odor was gone by late morning.

C. Other Historical, Operational Upsets:

According to the applicant, the plant operation was simple and had experienced few upsets. In September 2002, DEQ issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) against the treatment plant. It was discovered that the aeration blowers had corroded and were not working. A worker other than the Tasi Tour staff had reopened the connection from the large 10,000-gallon septic tank directly to the leaching field. Odors were noticed and there were some customer complaints. As a result of the NOV, the permittee undertook corrective actions by installing new aeration pumps and a new pump vault at the large septic tank, and sealing the cross connection to the leaching field with concrete.

To date, there had been no recorded instances where the wastewater plant has been shut down due to another operational problem. All kitchen wastes were removed from the island. Cleaning of the public toilets used a minimum of disinfectant products and was generally conducted by daily washdowns with reverse osmosis water. There was sufficient storage within the existing septic tanks to attenuate any harmful chemicals.

Another possible reason for the consistent operation may be the relatively short stay of the tourists on the island. Based on Tasi Tours' experience, it was discovered that a vast majority of the tourists who visited the island only stayed for a few hours. The first passenger boat arrives at 9:30AM and the last passenger boat leaves before 4:00PM. Most tourists are gone by 2:30PM, with an average stay of five hours.

D. Visual Observations Provided by the Applicant:

Septic Tanks: The large septic tank is completely hidden under the ground and by the thick vegetation. The grey water and black water septic tanks near the public toilets are also buried under the sand. The only visible feature is the pump vault at the large septic tank that pumps the wastewater to the treatment plant.

Treatment Plant: The three elements of the existing treatment plant are clearly visible. There is a pathway to the east of the treatment plant that tourists occasionally use to go from one side of the island to the other. This area is kept clear of any vegetation to allow open access to the plant.

Leaching Field: The leaching field is well hidden under the existing grade that its boundaries are unknown to the facility workers. According to the applicant, there have been no visible sightings of water seeping onto the shoreline or odors from the general location of the leaching field. It was initially installed at or near the mean sea level which can be determined from the former connection point with the large septic tank. Before the connection was completely sealed, it was noticed that the bottom of the distribution box into the leach field was about 4.2 feet below grade.

Nearby Shoreline Waters: No reported instances of floating solids, odors or other problems associated with wastewater have been noticed or recorded along the western shore of Managaha. Most debris floating in the water are related to tourist littering of disposable diapers, plastic bags, food items and styrofoam plates, soft drink cans, and similar items.

E. New Facility Upgrade/Renovations:

Based on the permit application, the new WWTP and upgrade will provide secondary treatment, capable of achieving up to 95% removal efficiencies for biochemical oxygen demand and total suspended solids (BOD_5 and TSS, respectively). Treatment consists of flow equalization-denitrification, submerged type aerated activated sludge with flocculation, nitrification tank with membrane separation, settling and disinfection by UV light or chlorination. Treated effluent will be discharged a nearby leach field distribution box located approximately 150 feet inward of the western shoreline of Managaha Island.

The leaching field is hereby designated as Discharge Serial No. 001 to Class AA receiving marine waters of Saipan, as follows:

Discharge Serial Number	North Latitude	East Longitude	Description
001	15° 14' 31.1"	145° 42' 44.7"	Primary discharge point is a leach field distribution box discharging into the groundwater with a directly hydrological connection to the nearby lagoon waters by Tanapag Harbor of the Philippine Sea, to Class AA receiving marine waters of Tanapag Harbor of the Philippine Sea.

Sludge is dewatered, thickened and stored for disposal at the Marpi Solid Waste Landfill, or for hauling off-site to the nearby Commonwealth Utilities Corporation's Sadog Tasi WWTP (NPDES Permit No. MP0020010). Approximately every three (3) months when the sludge volume reaches a specified level, the sludge holding tank would be pumped and solids taken by boat to the Sadog Tasi WWTP.

F. Receiving Water Monitoring:

The permittee will be required to develop and conduct a receiving water monitoring program in Class AA marine receiving waters in Tanapag Harbor of the Philippine Sea. The permittee shall verify all station locations (latitude and longitude) and submit this information with a map showing the locations of these stations in the first quarterly receiving water monitoring report. Any sampling and monitoring under the proposed permit shall be performed at the following receiving water monitoring stations, as well as the leaching field Discharge Serial No. 001.

Station ID(s)	Location
Station 1	At the western shoreline, a shallow monitoring well at a water depth of 12 inches, directly opposite from the leaching field distribution box. A permanent marker shall be established and maintained in a location far enough inland to be protected from erosion and storm damage, but visible enough to easily serve as the sampling location reference.
Station 2	Shoreline 75 feet **west** of Station 1, at the water depth of 12 inches.
Station 3	Shoreline 75 feet **east** of Station 1, at the water depth of 12 inches.

IV. COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

To protect the designated uses of surface waters of the U.S., the *Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)* has adopted water quality criteria in January 1997 and amended in September 2004, for waters of the Commonwealth. Under the jurisdiction of the CNMI, Division of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Saipan has two classifications (AA and A) for marine waters. Class AA coastal and oceanic waters surrounding Saipan are protected for their natural pristine state as nearly as possible with an absolute minimum of pollution or alteration of waters quality from any human-related source or actions. Other uses are allowed as long as they are compatible the support and propagation of shellfish, and other marine life, conservation of coral reefs and wilderness areas, oceanographic research, and aesthetic enjoyment and recreational use in and on these waters.

V. BASIS FOR REQUIREMENTS

Federal secondary treatment effluent standards for WWTPs are contained in Section 301(b)(1)(B) of the CWA. Implementing regulations for Section 301(b)(1)(B) are found at 40 CFR Part 133, Sections 133.101 through 133.105, promulgated September 20, 1984, and most recently amended on January 27, 1989. The requirements contained in the draft permit are necessary to prevent violations of applicable treatment standards.

The CNMI WQS, amended and adopted on September 24, 2004, contain water quality standards (use classifications and criteria) for waters of the CNMI. The requirements contained in the draft permit are necessary to prevent violations of applicable water quality standards in Class AA coastal and oceanic waters surrounding Saipan. Class AA waters are protected for their recreational use and aesthetic enjoyment; other uses are allowed as long as they are compatible with the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, and recreation in and on these waters.

VI. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

A. Secondary Treatment Discharge Limitation

The draft permit contains the following discharge limitations for biochemical oxygen demand and total suspended solids:

Discharge Limitations				
Discharge Parameter	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Units
Flow[1]	n/a	n/a	n/a	GPD
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day) [2]	30	45	n/a	mg/l
	1.3	1.9	n/a	lbs/day
Total Suspended Solids[2]	30	45	n/a	mg/l
	1.3	1.9	n/a	lbs/day
Priority Toxic Pollutants	-- [3]	--	--	µg/l

NOTES:

1. The average daily flow is 0.005 MGD. No flow limit is proposed but the monthly and daily maximum flows must be monitored and reported. The monitoring frequency is once/month.

2. The arithmetic means of both BOD_5 and TSS values, by concentration, for effluent samples collected over a calendar month shall not exceed 15% of the arithmetic mean, by concentration, for influent samples collected at approximately the same times during the same period.

3. Priority toxic pollutants (excluding asbestos) are listed in 40 CFR 131.36(b)(1). The permittee shall collect 24-*hour composite samples* for metals, 2,3,7,8-TCDD(dioxin), pesticides, base-neutral extractables, and acid-extractables. The permittee shall collect *discrete samples* for cyanide, total phenolic compounds and volatile organics.

The proposed monthly average and weekly average discharge limitations for BOD_5 and TSS (in mg/l and influent percent removal efficiency) are based on secondary treatment requirements contained in

40 CFR 133. The proposed discharge limitations for biochemical oxygen demand and total suspended solids (in lbs/day) are calculated using a plant design flow of 0.005 MGD and the following equation: lbs/day = 8.34 x Ce x Q. "Ce" is the discharge limitation in mg/l and "Q" is the flow rate in MGD (where 8.34 is the standard conversion factor for converting concentration limits to mass limits in the units provided). *U.S. EPA NPDES Permit Writers Manual*, (EPA-833-B-96-003, 1996).

B. Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(d), the need for discharge limitations and monitoring requirements have been evaluated and established under the proposed permit to ensure the discharge will meet the applicable CNMI specific water quality criteria for Class AA marine waters surrounding Saipan. The permittee will be required to meet discharge limitations to be monitored in the receiving waters in accordance with a receiving water monitoring plan to be approved by the CNMI DEQ.

Effluent Characteristic	Concentration Limits (mg/l, unless otherwise noted)		Monitoring Frequency	Sampling Type
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily		
Enterococci	35 #/100 mL	104 #/100 mL	Quarterly	Grab
TRC	7.5 µg/l	13 µg/l	"	"
pH	Not more than 0.5 from a value of 8.1		"	"
Nitrate-Nitrogen	0.2 mg/l	0.2 mg/l	"	"
Total Nitrogen	0.4 mg/l	0.4 mg/l	"	"
Orthophosphate	0.025 mg/l	0.025 mg/l	"	"
Total Phosphorous	0.025 mg/l	0.025 mg/l	"	"
Unionized Ammonia	0.02 mg/l	0.02 mg/l	"	"

Footnotes:

(1) Monitoring and reporting required. No limitation is proposed at this time.

(2) Priority toxic pollutants (excluding asbestos) are listed in 40 CFR 131.36(b)(1). The permittee will be required to collect 8-hour composite samples metals, 2,3,7,8-TCDD(dioxin), pesticides, base-neutral extractables, and acid-extractables. The permittee shall collect discrete samples for cyanide, total phenolic compounds and volatile organics.

VII. THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES AND CRITICAL HABITAT

A. Background:

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) allocates authority to and administers requirements upon Federal agencies regarding threatened or endangered species of fish, wildlife, or plants and habitat of such species that have been designated as critical. Its implementing regulations [50 CFR Part 402] require Federal agencies such as EPA to ensure, in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), that any action authorized, funded or carried out by EPA is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any Federally-listed threatened or endangered species or adversely affect critical habitat of such species. [40 CFR 122.49(c)]. Since the issuance of NPDES permits by EPA is a Federal action, consideration of a permitted discharge and its effect on any listed species is appropriate.

Implementing regulations for the ESA establish a process by which Federal agencies consult with one another to ensure that the concerns of both the USFWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service ("NMFS")(collectively "Services") are addressed. EPA is currently requesting information on threatened or endangered species from the USFWS regarding the proposed action.

From the USFWS's Threatened and Endangered Species System database, EPA found there are currently fourteen (14) federally-listed threatened (T) or endangered (E) species in the Northern Mariana Islands, as follows:

Status	***Species listed in this state and that occur in this state***
T	Bat, Mariana fruit (=Mariana flying fox) entire (*Pteropus mariannus mariannus*)
E	Megapode, Micronesian (*Megapodius laperouse*)
T	Sea turtle, green except where endangered (*Chelonia mydas*)
E	Sea turtle, hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*)
E	Sea turtle, leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*)
T	Sea turtle, loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*)
E	Warbler, nightingale reed (old world warbler) (*Acrocephalus luscinia*)
E	White-eye, Rota bridled (*Zosterops rotensis*)
E	Iagu, Hayun (=(Guam), Tronkon guafi (Rota)) (*Serianthes nelsonii*)
E	*Nesogenes rotensis* (No common name)
E	*Osmoxylon mariannense* (No common name)
Status	***Listed species occurring in this state that are not listed in this state***
E	Crow, Mariana (=aga) (*Corvus kubaryi*)
E	Moorhen, Mariana common (*Gallinula chloropus guami*)
E	Swiftlet, Mariana gray (*Aerodramus vanikorensis bartschi*)

B. EPA's Finding:

The proposed NPDES permit authorizes the discharge of treated wastewater in conformance with the federal secondary treatment regulations and contains provisions for monitoring conventional, toxic chemicals, and non-conventional pollutants in compliance with the CNMI Water Quality standards, to ensure an appropriate level of quality of water discharged by the facility. These

standards are applied in the permit both as numeric and narrative limits. Therefore, since the standards themselves are designed to protect aquatic species, including threatened and endangered species, any discharge in compliance with these standards should not adversely impact any threatened and endangered species.

While EPA believes that discharge in compliance with this permit will have no effect on any Federally-listed threatened or endangered species or its critical habitat that may be present in the area, and is proposing to issue the permit at this time, EPA may decide that changes to the permit may be warranted based on receipt of new information. EPA is requesting comments from the USFWS and will consider their comments in making the final permit decision. EPA will initiate consultation should new information reveal impacts not previously considered, should the activities be modified in a manner beyond the scope of the original opinion of the Services, or should the activities affect a newly-listed species. Re-opener clauses have been included should new information become available to indicate that the requirements of the permit need to be changed.

VIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

The proposed permit requires discharge data obtained during the previous three months to be summarized on monthly discharge monitoring report (DMR) forms and reported quarterly. If there is no discharge for the month, report "C" in the No Discharge box on the DMR form for that month. These reports are due January 28, April 28, July 28, and October 28 of each year. Duplicate signed copies of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the EPA Regional Administrator and the CNMI Division of Environmental Quality.

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
Pacific Islands Office, Mailcode: CED-6
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Division of Environmental Quality
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
P.O. Box 501304
Gualo Rai Center
Saipan, MP 96950

IX. PERMIT REOPENER

At this time, there is no reasonable potential to establish any other water quality-based limits. Should any monitoring indicate that the discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to excursions above water quality criteria, the permit may be reopened for the imposition of water quality-based limits and/or whole effluent toxicity limits. The proposed permit may be modified, in accordance with the requirements set forth at 40 CFR 122 and 124, to include conditions or limits to address demonstrated effluent toxicity based on newly available information, or to implement any new EPA-approved CNMI water quality standards.

X. INFORMATION AND COPYING

The Administrative Record, which contains the draft NPDES permit, the fact sheet, comments received, and other relevant documents, is available for review and may be obtained by calling or writing to the above address.

All comments or objections received within thirty (30) days from the date of the Public Notice, will be retained and considered in the formulation of the final determination regarding the permit issuance.

XI. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION – PUBLIC NOTICE, PUBLIC COMMENTS AND REQUESTS FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS

In accordance with 40 CFR 124.10, public notice shall be given by the U.S. EPA Director that a draft NPDES permit has been prepared by mailing a copy of the notice to the permit applicant and other Federal and State agencies, and through publication of a notice in a daily or weekly newspaper within the area affected by the facility. A copy of this public notice is available on EPA website at http://www.epa.gov/region09/water/npdes/pubnotices.html . The public notice shall allow at least 30 days for public comment on the draft permit.

In accordance with 40 CFR 124.11 and 12, during the public comment period, any interested person may submit written comments on the draft permit, and may request a public hearing if no hearing has already been scheduled. A request for public hearing shall be in writing and shall state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing. In accordance with 40 CFR 124.13, all persons must raise all reasonably ascertainable issues and submit all reasonably available arguments supporting their position within thirty (30) days from the date of the Public Notice. Comments may be submitted either in person or mailed to both addresses below:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
CWA Standards and Permits Office (WTR-5)
Attn: Linh Tran
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
Telephone: (415) 972-3511

Division of Environmental Quality
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
P.O. Box 501304
Gualo Rai Center
Saipan, MP 96950
Telephone: (670) 664-8500

Interested persons may obtain further information, including copies of the draft permit, fact sheet/statement of basis, and the permit application, by contacting Linh Tran (WTR-5) at the U.S. EPA address, above. Copies of the administrative record (other than those which U.S. EPA maintains as confidential) are available for public inspection between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday (excluding federal holidays).

In accordance with 40 CFR 124.12, the U.S. EPA Director shall hold a public hearing when she finds, on the basis of requests, a significant degree of public interest in the draft permit. The Director may also hold a public hearing when, for instance, such a hearing might clarify one or more issues involved in the permit decision. Public notice of such hearing shall be given as specified in 40 CFR 124.10.